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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CHICAGO-Paimer House and P. O. News Co.,

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WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn, avenue and F street. A Chicago paper speaks of "the common

run of aldermen," as if they had some other kind in that city. Any offer by Spain of home rule for Cuba would probably result in drawing the

island into an ambuscade. The workers in the Indiana glass factories which have resumed operations durject to the smoke nuisance

There is a very general impression since the President sent his message to Congress that he really does not distinguish between a surplus and a deficit.

The newspapers which are greatly excited about putting a tax on the "comfort of wool," are ready to increase the tax sugar and put one on coffee and tea.

The Journal has no inside information on the subject, but it ventures the prediction that Mr. Cleveland's great and good friend, ex-Queen Liliuokalani, will be persona non grata at Washington.

Including a payment that will be made to-day Indiana will have reduced her State debt \$800,000 during the present year. It any other State has done better the Journal will be pleased to record the fact.

The Democratic platform of 1892 de "sham reciprocity" under which the foreign trade of the United States had largely increased, and a Democratic Congress lost no time in repealing it Now the people are demanding its restora-

It is well known that the efforts which are being made by the friends of Major Warner, of Missouri, to secure him a place in the Cabinet have not been prompted by him. In several States the prominent members of the Grand Army have urged his selection upon Major McKinley.

The Populist treasurer of Nebraska, national bank officer as he is, is finding it hard task to get a \$2,000,000 bond. Certain banks will guarantee the safety of the State's funds, but a guarantee does not fulfill the requirements of the law of Neraska regarding the bonds of State officers,

The death of an Indiana undergraduate from injury received in a football struggle serves to call local attention to its dan gers. It is one of the evils which it will be difficult to reach by legislation, but the presidents and trustees of universities can so modify the game that it shall not be dangerous to limb and life.

Washington is considerably stirred up inaugural ball in the library which the congressional library committee opposes. Rather than have an unpleasantness over the matter, the crush called the inaugural ball might be indefinitely post-

A dispatch in the Sunday Journal told of a public sale of Shropshire sheep, near Muncie, at which 204 head brought \$4,035. The Columbia City Mail mentions a recent sale in that county. Whitley, of forty head for \$6.10 per head. "They were good sheep," says the Mail. "but nothing above the average of the good farm sheep that can be found on hundreds of other farms in the county." These prices are much better than could have been obtained before the recent election. The American sheep knows Major McKinley is a friend.

The proposition to change the date of the essions of Congress so that each Congres shall meet on the 4th of March following ts election accords with ideas heretofore urged by the Journal. There are obvious and strong reasons why this change should be made, and no reason can be urged against it except that it would not suit the convenience of members of Congress. The present system violates fundamental principles of popular government.

The commissioner of internal revenue, in ment for the civil service law. He says surance of retention during good behavior ernal revenue service no doubt it is equally so in other branches.

When so many matters will be the Nicaragua canal had better go into the ist of referred. A government which has not a system of revenue which will give sufficient money to run its affairs should cck after. In fact, there is no scheme be at of voting aid to the isthmus canal.

Representative Barrett, of Massachu

bers of either body as Congress shall select, to the end that they may be members of the Cabinet and Congress at the same time. Nevertheless, Mr. Barrett was graduated with honors from the college which educated Daniel Webster.

NO SALARY GRABBING.

The country will be surprised to hear that any considerable number of members Congress are considering a scheme for increasing their salaries 50 per cent., that from \$5,000 a year to \$7,500. Have these gentlemen forgotten the last blunder which a Congress made in regard to that matter? If they have not they would do well find some history of the so-called salary grab of 1873. When they shall have read such a history few of them will vote for a salary increase unless they are desirous of being retired from public life.

The salary grab of 1872-3 had its inspiration in the House in Gen. B. F. Butler, who did not appreciate public sentiment. When the matter was first voted on in the House a decided majority was against it, but the Senate was more favorable, and finally the "grab," with a retroactive clause, got through on the report of a conference committee, the vote standing 103 year to 84 nays. Among those in the House voting against the "grab" were Generals Coburn and Manson, Messrs. Kerr. Holman, J. M. Wilson, while Mr. Voorhees, then in the as few acts of Congress have been. The assembled in December it made haste to repeal its own "salary grab," and many of they had drawn as back pay. The indigthe next election almost every prominent man in the North who voted for the grab was retired to private life, among whom were Generals Butler and Banks, of Massachusetts. It was one of the causes of dissatisfaction which lost the Republicans the majority of representatives in

were flush times, and the country getting rich by an inflation of credit. Today the \$5,000 salary of the congressman has greater purchasing power than ever before, and the tendency is not toward an expansion of values or an increase of aries. If the "salary grab" of 1873. quickly repealed, was political suicide, its repetition at the present time would moralizing in the extreme. The people beample compensation. They are opposed to paying more. They say if the men elected to Congress cannot afford to serve for the salary they receive, let them refuse to be elected, because others will be glad to astion. The influence of a salary grab upon the country would be pernicious. It would be pointed to as evidence that are elected to Congress will plunder treasury under the cover of a law of their own enactment, under circumstances which make it little better from a moral point of view than robbery. Such things are sure to bring legislative bodies into contempt, and such examples lower the standard of morals in business and in regard to finan-

THE INDIANA ELECTION HONEST.

cial obligations.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican has an editorial on "Indiana's Remarkable Vote," in which some long-distance views regarding the recent election are followed by the conclusion that "it is not unlikely that the extraordinary vote cast last month in the State was the product in part of methods resorted to by both parties which will not bear the scrutiny of honest men. This conclusion is based on a comparison of the total vote cast in the recent election, 637,284, with the total voting population of the State in 1890, which was 595,066, The Republican says:

We find here a total vote exceeding by 47,000 the total male population of the State of voting age in 1890. This would point to an increase in the total population of the State since 1890 of nearly 200,000, against an norease for the whole decade of 1880-90 of 214,000-which is a supposition in violence to all the probabilities of the case. And legitimatize the Indiana vote it must further be maintained not only that population has increased to an inexplicable extent since 1899, but that practically every citizen of voting age went to the pollswhich last is a result never vet attained in any American commonwealth, and never likely to be. The Indiana figures consequently offer some evidence of fraud, but whether through colonization or otherwise

is not determinable. The Republican's conclusion is based on ncomplete information and is not only misleading to its readers but unjust to the -viz., the large increase of population since 1890 and the fact that the intense interest drew out a full vote. Then, too, the elec-1896 was a presidential election, while 1890 was an "off-year" when the vote is invariably smaller than in presidential Republican that lation of the State should have increased nearly 200,000 since 1890, when it only increased 214,000 during the entire decade preceding. To make the comparison just it should be stated by percentages. As a matter of fact, owing to the development of the natural-gas field and the manufacturthan it did during the ten years preceding. The population of the State in 1890 was 2.192.404; at the beginning of the present year, as estimated by the Governor for a statistical publication, it was 3,135,360. the rate of five persons to a vote, which is oo liberal an estimate, this would give 627,072 votes. The enumeration of year for apportionment showed 627,000, and it was generally conceded at the time that this was below the mark. There are probably 650,000 voters in the State. Another point to be considered the Republican State central committee assisted fully 3,000 legal residents and voters in the State who were temporarily employed or residing in other parts same thing, though it is not known. large number of Indianians temporarily residing in Washington came home to vote. as did some Indiana officers in the regular army. In a census or an ordinary enumertraveling men, railroad men and others who

vote this year was due to fraud. The Republican hints at crooked methods which have been "resorted to by both parties" in former years. Whatever these may have been, they are not possible now. The Australian ballot law has put an end to that sort of business, and elections in this State State in the Union. If the Republican knew how closely both political parties watch each other in this State it would not hint at "colonization" as a means of swelling the vote. There is no foundation whatever for its insinuations or inferences.

SLOW BUT SURE PROGRESS.

There are said to be those who now go about asking those who opposed Bryanism in the late election, "Where are your good good times they were, like the great statesmen of which some people speak, in the earlier days of the Republic.

dicted would follow the defeat of Bryanism there are evidences of them on every side More than a thousand manufacturing establishments have started up and at least a quarter of a million of men are employed who were idle before the election. Money can be borrowed at a reasonable rate of interest. The Indianapolis School Board has borrowed money for 41/2 per cent. Thirteen million dollars of municipal and county bonds have been placed at a low the members turned back the money which | rate of interest which could not be sold at any reasonable price prior to Nov. 3. Re nation did not end with the repeal, since in | tail trade is gradually improving, and the weekly bank clearance reports indicate an increasing volume of business. In short, there are on every hand indications of general revival of business.

The man who really expected that, from the extreme of business and industrial de pression, business affairs would take a sudden leap to general and full activity has who are inquiring, in sneering tones, for the good times promised lack candor. Some better times if every man of their acquaintance were employed and every factory

do not find the people in a condition of depression has left many in debt who Another by long period business depression are manufacturers and three years. On the contrary, they have been living off of the capital and accretions They have impaired make money before they can make larger expenditures. To expect these people who in debt for their living the past three years to at once purchase abundantly is about as reasonable as to expect that a man who arise from his bed when the fever has left him and go to work as a handler of heavy

Confidence has come, and come in a maner that the calamity-howler cannot turn back. With confidence, business revive, gradually perhaps, but surely. Day by day the reviving industries of the las will claim the willing worker so long id and his wages will swell the volume trade and gladden the hearts of wife and children. Those who really desire good times will wait patiently, leaving those who do not to sneer and find fault.

ENGLAND'S COAL SUPPLY.

A London cablegram, printed in the Sun-

day Journal, says: The report of Dr. Le Neve Foster, the mineralogist, brings the English face to face with the fact of positive coal exhau He says the supply will not stand a tion. yearly increase of 31/2 per cent. in the output, and that signs of decline probably will become apparent within a lifetime. Proessor Jevons's estimate was that a century present rate of progress would English mines to a depth of 4,000 feet, which is 1,500 feet deeper than the

deepest mine. The Professor Jevons referred to was a British scientist of high repute, who died years ago. In 1865 he 'The Coal Question; an Inquiry Concerning the Progress of the Nation and the Probable Exhaustion of Our Coal Mines. The estimate which he made at that time was based on ingenious and reasonable calculations It is not known what stand-Dr. Le Neve Foster has in the scientific world, but the respectful allusion to his report indicates that he is an authority. In estimating the probable period of the exhaustion of the British coal supply it would be impossible and unscientific to to fix an exact or even an ap proximate date, but Dr. Foster cautiously says that signs of decline will probably become apparent within a lifetime. This harmonize fairly with Professor Jevons's estimate and would place the date between the middle and the latter part of the next century. It may be postponed somewhat by improved machinery or mining methods. these would be expensive and could not greatly prolong the life of the supply. The coal fields of England are small compared with those of the United States, and they have already been drawn upon to an enormous extent. The total area of the coal field of that country is only about 9,000 square miles. This is insignificant compared with the area of the coal fields of this country, which embrace several hundred thousand square miles. Some of the seams in England are much thicker than any in this country, but at the rate they have been and are being drawn upon their exhaustion is only a question of time. Forty years ago a British government survey estimated the total available deposit at 80,000,000,000 tons, but that estimate as deep as any of the present mines are worked, and probably deeper than any ever will be worked. Since then the supply has ago as 1865 England mined 80,000,000 suggestion that her coal deposit is under-

for suspecting that any part of the large | the possibility is one that must often have presented itself to intelligent Englishmen. The Professor Jevons above quoted wrote a generation ago: "Coal is the material energy of the country, the universal aid, the factor in everything we do. With it almost any feat is possible or easy; without it we are thrown back into the laborious poverty of early times." Professor Tyndall wrote, in a letter to this same

> I see no prospect of any substitute being found for coal as a source of motive power. We have, it is true, our winds and streams and tides, and we have the beams of the sun. But these are common to all the world. We cannot make head against a nation which, in addition to those sources of power, possesses the power of coal. We may enjoy a multiple of their physical and intellectual energy, and still be unable to hold our own against a people which possesses abundance of coal, and we should have, in my opinion, no chance whatever in a race with a nation which, in addition to abundant coal, has energy and intelligence approximately equal to our own. The history of this nation is not in the hands of its statesmen, but in those of its coal owners, and while the orators of St. Stephens are unconscious of the fact, the very life blood of their country is flow-

If present estimates are correct the child is born who may live to see the coal sup-As for the better times which it was pre- | ply of Great Britain practically exhausted. That, of course, will mean the complete surrender of British supremacy in every respect, and perhaps the beginning of the end of the British empire. That it would be unspeakably disastrous to civilization cannot be doubted. It is to be hoped so great a calamity to the human race may be averted, and yet it is clearly within the

range of probability. A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

Very many excellent citizens are indignant because our government does not in terfere in behalf of Cuba. They do not stop to consider that the United States thus far has no real cause for making war upon Spain, which interference in behalf of Cuba would involve. Probably cause might be found in the treatment of citizens of the United States who own preperty in Cuba. Because Spain is misusing Cuba, which is a part of the Spanish domain, does not States could help Cuba it would be necessary for our government to explain to other governments why we were about to pursue such a policy. If our explanation should not be satisfactory, it is quite probable that the other "powers" would protest and point to the fact that they did not interfere in behalf of the South when the government was lighting for the preservation of the Union. If the powers should object we might find ourselves with a European war on our hands. For that we are not prepared, and it is about the last thing for which we should desire to prepare our-

The time may come when it shall be made manifest that Spain cannot re-establish and maintain its sovereignty in Cuba. that time shall come it is probable that two or three leading governments will consult as to the course to be pursued. That, it seems, is the only way to proceed. If there is any other rational method those pessess it have not announced it to the world. It is easy to be indignant and to denounce and to declare what should be done, but nations, like individuals, are sub ject to law. If, when there shall be change in the administration, the situation in Cuba remains the same, it is probable that steps will be taken to terminate th strife, but the manner of doing it will be first considered. Unless Spain gives real cause to declare war upon the government, the United States will not proceed, inde pendent of other governments, to interfere for the sole purpose of liberating Cuba Two or three nations may declare that it has been demonstrated that Spain canno maintain its sovereignty over Cuba, and, on that ground, interfere. At best it is a very difficult subject with which to deal.

The report that Makeo was betrayed, le into a Spanish ambuscade and murdered under a flag of truce, is too herrible to believe without confirmation. Of course, the Spaniards are semi-barbarous and Weyler is a butcher, but it can hardly be possible they would put themselves on a leve with Modoc Indians. The story may be true, but, vile as the Spaniards are, they are entitled to the benefit of a doubt until it is confirmed.

It may be worth while to note that Chicago justice fined a woman \$10 and costs for keeping a chanticleer whose shrill voice disturbed a whole neighborhood.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Lazy.

"Funny that Bill Jones can't raise whiskers. "Tain't funny at all. Simple as a, b, c Bill is jist too lazy to even raise whiskers, an' that's all they is to it.'

It Made No Difference. "Do you uphold the custom of giving presents on Christmas?" "It doesn't make any difference whethe

ust the same.' The Cheerful Idiot. "I wonder if Maceo is really dead?" sai Mrs. Hashcroft, as she poured the coffee. "In view of the fact that his physician

uphold it or not, it holds me up every year

boarder looked scalpels. Who Could Blame Him?

said to have had a hand in the affair, it

looks as if it might be true," said the

Cheerful Idiot, and the medical student

"What's the reason it is so cold in here? asked Mr. Phlatt, glaring at his wife as she were responsible for the condition o

"The janitor said there was something the matter with the pipes again," said she "Oh, he did, did he? I want to tell you right now that I am getting tired of those

INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Reciprocity is a good thing and the ne

dministration will push it along.—Oakland City Enterprise. The silver senators are not in favor of any kind of prosperity that does not originate in their mining camps.-Gas City

Congress should at the earliest practica moment pass a tariff bill that will produce revenue enough to run the government.-Columbus Republican. It is so very plain that what we need to bring better times is reciprocity and a protective tariff, that it is strange that there

should be any difference of opinion on

subject.-Vincennes Commercial. Good times will prevail in this country when all our people are busy. As a means to this end we should have tariff a lav that will protect American labor from competition with cheap foreign labor.-Middletown News.

The so-called bimetallic league which in Indianapolis discovered that Democracy is bimetallism and bimetallism is Democracy. The fact is, the Democracy or Popocracy which was so much in evidence in the late campaign will be old junk in 1900.—Anderson Herald.

An attempt will be made by an organization of township trustees to have the law requiring the annual publication of moneys expended repealed, on the ground of economy. This plan is only to hide their own chicanery from the taxpayers. As long as this law is in vogue it is the great and

only check on the willful expenditure of the people's money. An honest trustee will favor the present law.-Lafayette Courier. There should be no politics in adopting a financial system of any nation. The question is purely one of business, and its

final settlement should be evolved out of the careful and deliberate consideration and counciling of experienced and conservative business men.-Tipton Advocate. It is settled that there will be no tariff legislation by this Congress, owing to the free-silverite obstructionists, but there wil be a special session soon after McKinley's inauguration which will immediately proceed to inform the country that the new administration means business .- Lafayette

Senator J. M. La Follette has prepared two bills to introduce at the next session of the Indiana Legislature, which will greatly interest trusts and corporations One of the bills will be to prevent railroads going into receivers' hands, and the other will be known as an anti-trust bill and will be supplementary to the national anti-trust bill.-Laporte Herald.

The Greencastle curfew law, which by the way is not a curfew at all, is meeting with great favor. While it does not inter fere with the rights of any one to be on the streets at night after 8 o'clock, it does provide a penalty for the congregating of boys upon the streets. This city, like other cities, has been for years afflicted by gathering of boys in public places, which boys would assert their privileges as they saw fit. The curtailment of such privileges was the thing needed, and the Council did well in taking the action.-Greencastle Banner-

There is a disposition among some of the township trustees and trustee "supply houses" of Indiana to have the law abolished that compels township trustees to publish their itemized report in full in some newspaper. The law, as it stands, is all right and is proving a godsend to the taxpaying people of Indiana. As an example of the old system of "loose business," we have two townships in this country that are now in debt about \$10,000, when if the public had been allowed to "pry in through the aid of the newspapers the outstanding indebtedness would not exceed \$2,000 and the township's property would be just as plentiful and as valuable and

probably in much better condition.—Bloom field News. Our schools should be removed as far as possible from the vexations and paralyzing influences of politics in the selection of school officers and in the appointment and removal of teachers. Superintendents are too often elected through personal or political influences. They know this well and never allow themselves to forget the power which elected them. They come to fear this power, and in so far as they feel this fear are not free agents. All school officers and all school teachers should be selected because of their qualification to do the work required by them; and so long as they do their work faithfully and intelligently there should be an unwritten law. at least, that they will be protected in their tenure of office, that the efficiency of their work will not be weakened by constant fear that jealousy or favoritism may deprive them of their positions at the close of the year.—Starke County Republican.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A Wurtemburg parish priest, having collected 9,000 pounds of postage stamps in eighteen years, has sold the lot for \$5,000 and given the money to charity.

There is but one monarch of Europe who can show the scar of a wound received war. It is King Humbert, who received a severe saber cut at the battle of Custozza. An able summary of the theories as to the authorship of the Odyssey was given the other day by a British schoolboy who wrote: "It is said that writing was not invented when Homer composed his poems He must, therefore, have lived a good deal

A most interesting prodigy has been dicovered in Alphonse Nelis, a blind lad who is an inmate of an asylum near Mons, in Belgium. He was given instruction in music three years ago, and now, at the age of eleven, he has composed a mass that is to be publicly performed. Quite in contrast with the mat falistic temper of the age was that remark once made by Professor Agassiz, when offered a higher salary if he would remove to another position than the one he was so laboriously and faithfully filling: "I cannot afford to waste my time making money. Carl Linden, the Swedish artist whose

paintings have lately been the talk of Paris, was at one time a sign painter, and it was through the liberality of a Chicagcan that he received his art education. Linden is one of the numerous progeny of a peor peasant couple. His original object in emigrating to this country was to become a cowbov.

A Mississippi paper says that nearly all the foul murders in that State have been committed in prohibition counties, and adds: "Blind tiger whisky prompts men to deeds that are fearful to contemplate. In Lauderdale, Lafayette and Sunflower counties terrible crimes have lately been committed. All these counties have voted

People never think of whistling in Iceland. It is a violation of the divine law. Perhaps the greatest benefit ever performed for the world by the late Coventry Patmore, whose life was long and useful, was to save from destruction the manuscript of "In Memoriam," which Tennyson had left among some discarded rubbish in

An interesting relic of Washington is a little cabin in Clarke county, Virginia, man, he surveyed the lands of upper Vir-The hut is twelve feet square, contains two rooms, one on the ground floo, and the other an attic, which is reached by a ladder. In this Washington was accustomed to keep his instruments when on

a surveying expedition.

The custom of throwing old slippers after a bride dates far away in the dim past. Long years ago, "when knights were bold and barons'held their sway," a conquered took off his shoes and gave them into the keeping of his victorious enemy as a sign of defeat. When the parents threw old slippers after their daughter it was a sign that parental authority was at an end and the daughter was no longer "subject" to them. So says an ancient chronicle In addition to Hans Sachs, the shoe-

maker poet, and Tolstoi, the shoemaker there is now, according to the "Woman at Home," a shoemaker prince, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Count of Chester, etc.-in short, the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain. It appears, just named, that the says the journal Queen of England and the Prince Consort desired that each of their children should from the beginning some useful The Prince of Wales chose shoelearn making and soon acquired such perfection in the art that his handiwork became the pride of his fellow-cobblers as it was the envy of gentlemen of fashion. The prince has never attempted to conceal his talent and does not fail even to-day to pass with a critical eye upon the shoes sent him by the furnishers. And that is why Albert Edward is the best-shod gentleman in Eng-

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Ex-President Harrison is an excellent

man, but he cannot expect to pose successfully as a typical American-not unless he changes his mind about not wanting office. Kansas City Journal Ex-President Harrison's positive statement that he is out of politics for good is to be regretted, for statesmen of his callber are entirely too few in our public life. -Philadelphia North American.

The determination of ex-President Harrison not to accept official position at the hands of his party does credit to his judgment. In his private capacity he is con-firming the hold he established upon the popular respect and confidence when was charged with the highest public responsibilities.—Philadelphia Record.

It is to be regretted that the country denied the benefit of the services of the only living ex-President in the Senate General Harrison, in declining to accept the senatorship, gives some advice that may well be followed by legislatures in other States than Indiana which are to elect senators this winter.-New York Mail and

There are many people who will regret his determination to refuse all further public position, but they can but respect the motive which prompts the refusal. That he can serve his country, as he says,

by what he may say or write on public questions while a private citizen, he has already demonstrated, and the country wil e glad to hear from him often in the fu-

ture.-Philadelphia Times. His behavior when solicited to become a candidate against Major McKinley was admirable, and in the campaign his labors were those of a man who was moved by the highest sense of duty to his country It is not too much to say that General Harrison's swinging round the circle in Indiana during the last fortnight of the canipaign carried that State for sound money. -New York Evening Sun.

During the campaign recently ended he was a great force on the side of national honor and order. The direct effects of his logic and eloquence were repeatedly visible on a large scale, and there can be no doubt that he was a potent source of instruction and inspiration to thousands of less conspicuous workers for the cause. He will unquestionably put himself at the service of his country hereafter in any emergency which may arise, in the same spirit and with similar results, while constantly setting a salutary example of good citizenship in private life.-New York Tribune.

From a public point of view the ex-President's determination is to be regretted His experience and ability would have been of great service to the Nation. But, after all, he has possibly made the wiser selection. He has enjoyed the highest honor the American people could confer upon him, His increasing age makes the assumption of other responsibilities undesirable. enjoys also a lucrative legal practice, which he would to a great extent have to abandon, and he evidently does not think that any further sacrifice should be asked of him. Who will say that he is wrong?-Philadelphia Inquirer.

MACEO'S ALLEGED DEATH.

Jackal Weyler's abuse of the dead lion, Maceo, is natural.-Chicago Dispatch. If Maceo be really dead, his ghost will brandish his machete.-Syracuse Standard. It appears now that the last death of General Maceo was really fatal.-Kansas City Journal. We believe Weyler would find a most

valuable assistant in Hon. Wyatt Earp. -Washington Post. Whether General Maceo is dead or not still the cause of Cuban freedom goes marching on.-Boston Journal. When Maceo's body is found it will be

time to believe in his death. A man who has returned to life six times is likely to make it seven .- Chicago Journal. Weyler says the Cuban insurrection is suppressed. He says that in Havana, That's about the only place on the island where it is safe for him to say it.-Chicago

Maceo dead or Maceo alive doesn't appear to affect the status of Spain in the Antilles very materially. The destruction of life and property goes merrily on.-New York Advertiser

Raiding hospitals at midnight is among the glorious deeds of the Spanish troops in Cuba. Many a ferocious cripple has been subdued and destroyed since the war be gan.-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

BUSINESS MEN AND THE CURRENCY. Importance of the Work Indertaken by the Indianapolis Conference. New York Times.

The preliminary conference of business men at Indianapolis is going in the right way. The general aims defined in its proceedings so far are sound and practical To take the government out of the business of issuing and sustaining a paper currency is the first. The second is to provide banking currency perfectly safe, uniform in value, responding to greater or less de mand in various sections, and as free as these conditions will admit. With these general aims in view th preliminary conference will take the nec-

essary steps to call a larger and more widely representative conference, at which a plan of action will be submitted, discussed and adopted. The immediate jective is, of course, Congress. Nothing can be done except through Congress, and while that body will, in the main, act as the party caucus decides, the influence of business men brought to bear directly strongly and steadily on the individual members and on public opinion, will go far toward determining the action of par-

The work the business men have under-

taken is as vital to the permanent prosperity of the United States as anything that has been done since the Constitution was undertaken in the midst of the confusion following the war of independence. It is a large and difficult task, and nothing will be gained by ignoring its difficulties. On the contrary, they must be fully recognized, and everything that skill, intelligence and persistent energy can do to overcome them must faithfully be pursued. It will take time, and, while the work should be begun at once, haste will do more harm than good. Nothing definite or positive can be accomplished at this session. The most to be hoped for is to make Congress clearly aware of the spirit in which the business men of the country are prepared and determined to act. The session will be too short for the passage of any specific legislation, and even the appointment, under the authority of Congress, of a commission is practically hopeless. The House would hardly give the appointments to Mr. Cleveland, and the Senate almost surely would refuse to do so. The two branches of Congress would not be likely to agree upon either the scope of the commission's work or its membership. If they did, the com mission might easily be made up of men inadequate to the task. And at best, about all that a commission, however appointed can do, is to thrash out the subject, and presenting a plan, impress it on public opinion by the discussion it would cause. There is, therefore, plenty of time for

liberate, thorough and comprehensive work. It is of the utmost importance that this sort of work should be provided for by the business men's conference. The agree upon the general principles to be supplied, and then to appoint a strong committee, with power to call in all the aid it may require, to study the specific recommendations. A plan thus would command the support of the vast class represented by the conference and would have distinct authority in proportion to the ability and standing of the committee and its advisers. This effect the creation of a commission the conference, and in our judgment such a commission would do as good work as could be done by a government sion-possibly much better-and its conclusions, accepted by the conference and pressed with the agencies at the mand of business men, would be quite as likely to secure the assent of Congress as would those of a combination originating with the government In the first place, such a commission would necessarily be nonpartisan. It need not be divided in certain proportion between the

different parties. It can be made up of men of experience and authority, without regard to party. At the same time, as the business men represented in conference are on other matters divided between the Republican and Democratic parties-there can hardly be any distinctive Populists-the commission would include men divided in the same way. The commission, like the conference, would be representative of the sound-money men in both parties. In the second place, such a commission including business men, and either include ing or calling in students of finance, would be in a position to propose a business so lution of the question of currency and banking. It is by no means certain that such a solution would be adopted by Congress, but it is of the utmost importance that it should be studied out and presented and be supported by the business men. will be the standard towards which it wil then be possible to urge Congress. polities may do in shaping the action of Congress can be judged intelligently by public opinion in the light of this standard Unquestionably politics will affect its treat-That is inevitable. But we shall have a chance-a good chance-for the creation of a well-informed public which will reduce whatever mischief politics may do to the lowest possible amount

Pointer for William.

time they ran the game for a handful of Kansas City Journal. An exchange is mean enough to say that if Emperor William lived in Kansas he would be a Populist. If Emperor William ilved in Kansas and behaved as he does in Germany he would be a corpse.

"Peenar Del Reco." St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A street-car conversational pronunciation of Pinar del Rio would astonish the Spanjards and Cuhans. The war will be over long before Americans shall have learned to say "Peenar del Reeo."

Charitable Thought.

Ram's Horn. How it would soften the push of the door in the book agent's face sometimes, if we could see the little hands that stretch out to him for bread.

Chance for a Millionaire. Ram's Horn.

"A sanctified millionaire made the devil very tired in the days of Job, and the same kind of a man can do the same thing yet.

LAW MAKERS

RESPONSIBLE FOR SPENDTHRIFT

METHODS IN GOVERNMENT.

Some of the Pakes and Frauds in the Departments at Washington Not Generally Published.

Alfred Henry Lewis, in New York Journal. Seeing that my mood is that of a fine honesty, I am willing to tell of certain humbugs rife in these parts. There's the Fish Commission; what good does it do? Can any one not paid a salary for it give the answer? It spends hardly \$300,000 a year. The first bill Carlisle, as treasurer, ever paid was one of \$3,000 to buy a silver tea set for the Fish Commission. Did the members mean to have tea with the mermaids?

Last spring these scientists of fish must needs make a shad round-up. They must lay in a stock of shad roe; the same to become under their brooding subsequent small shad, and to be distributed-these orphan shad-the Lord knows where, and never heard of again.

So the Fish Commision got out its seine, and accompanied by a giant concourse of scientists in eyeglasses and negroes in high hopes, spread its nets, and proceeded to comb the Potomac therewith.

It took all day, that haul. They got eighty shad by corral count; whereof some thirty belonged to the gentler sex. These thirty shad cost the government

about \$300. The Fish Commission might have bought 300 roe shad of professional fishermen for a ten-dollar bill. But, of course, that would not have been scientific, nor like the fish commission.

These money gulpers-they should be given the shark for a coat of arms, this Fish Commission-rented a tract of land down the Potomac for some scaly purpose. The land was worthless for all uses save as so much bank to the river. They paid a cent a year rental. That is, the sage Fish Commission paid a cent at first. When the lease ran out, and after the

purblind Fish Commission had erected thousands of dollars' worth of buildings, without one single provision string tied to any of them to make the government safe in their putting up, the owner of the land demanded \$10,000 annually for a new lease, and he now gets it. This worthy board of spendthrifts have aforetime borrowed a boat of a citizen. A Cabinet officer told me this. The boat, to put it extravagantly, might have been worth \$2,500 when it was thus loaned to the Fish Commission. Then

First they asked permission to lengthen the borrowed boat; then to widen it; lastly, could they put a new engine therein? "Certainly," said the crafty old sea rover, who owned the scow. And with that the Fish fooled about lengthening, widening, painting and re-engining that old tub until it

Such is science, and the Fish Com-

came back to its owner worth \$15,000.

mission. MORTON SAID "WOT T'ELL." It all reminds me of a story I've told before. But its a specimen in its sort, and I'll take a chance and tell it again. One Harrington, a scientist, came once before Morton, secretary of agriculture. Harrington was the boss weather prophet-the government storm king. He laid a memorial I'll call it, before Morton, elaborately setting forth in 2,500 words of typewriting that the weather man at the Baker City (Ore.) observatory hadn't sent in a weather re-

port for four days. "And I recommend, Mr. Secretary," said Harrington, with that profound, deepseated air that goes with your true scientist, "that our man at San Francisco be ordered to proceed to Baker City, at an expense not to exceed \$150, and discover and report why the observer has not trans-mitted his observations for those four

"Hell!" said Morton with much profane

unction Then the secretary, who is not a scientist, took a telagraph blank and wired the delinguent: Why have you not sent in reports for the past four days?" The answer came promptly back:

"Because a snow storm has downed the vires. They were put up again this morn-Harrington was disgusted at Morton's lack of scientific method and a groveling practicability that paid 75 cents for mation and got it at once, instead of \$150. with a scientific wait of two weeks. Let me give you some specimen gems of government thrift. The Interior Department maintains an outfit of sleuths to dis-

aw sharps to recover damages for the hstracted forests. This law gang, devoted to the recovery of the value of stolen trees, costs in its small aggregate \$60,000 a year. The last report showed that for an even million dollars worth of timber fliched, these thunderbolts of jurisprudence recovered only \$38,000. Thus the account was made up: Lost \$1,000,000 worth of trees; recovered, \$38,000; cost of recovery, \$60,000. Total loss, after the recovery is credited, \$1,022,000. It would

cover timber thefts, and a further force of

have been wiser to have let the thieves alone with the original \$1,000,000 booty. THE SUBSIDY FRAUDS Here is another sample of how the government is run. Back in the Tom Reed billion-dollar Congress a subsidy bill went through, giving the old Inman, now made mile" for carrying the European mail, have them now. thereunder that ambiguity was cleared up by stating in so many words "4 cents a statute mile." This word statute is important. It adds over \$2,500 to every trip beyond what would have accrued had the wording been "marine mile." But let that pass; the government seems constructed to

get the worst of it. The four American line boats make fiftytwo trips a year under whip and spur. Under the subsidy told of at \$16,000 a trip, these fifty-two trips come to \$832,000.

Before the subsidy went into effect—Oct 12. 1895-the mails to Europe were four each week. The total cost of these 208 trips a year for the year ending July 1, 1895, was bit over \$610,000, and the estimate made for the year ending July 1, 1896, was only

12. and for fifty-two trips claimed \$832,000; and that, too, if only one letter a trip was Of course, the other three weekly trips must still be made and paid for; 150 trips a year extra to the subsidy. These cost, der the old system of weighing the mails, hard by \$500,000.

Yet this excellent subsidy stepped in Oct.

As an economical result, we \$832,000 for fifty-two trips and \$500,000 for 156 trips, making a total of \$1,332,000 for the 204 trips, that before cost only \$610,000 It is such good things as the above that make this government, which sixty years ago, in Jackson's day, cost less than \$1 a head to run it, come now to fully \$700,000,000 a year, or nearly \$10 a head for every man, woman and pappoose of population. When Dockery's experts were poking about the departments I asked them one day to have them bring me the figures which showed the expenses of the treasury at Washington. I didn't want the whole show in all of its national ramifications; just the over-all salary list that pertained to the hen-coop at Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, known as "the treasury." and over which Carlisle pre-sides in person. I asked for the figures in

thousands less than half a million a year, To-day the round expense for the same work is nearly \$4,000,000 annually. Quite a breathless difference. One item of the account-the first-I recall, was "Secretary of the Treasury." Van Buren's hour the figures set opposite this item were a shade off \$25,000. with Carlisle, and, for that matter, Foster who went before him, the same numerals stream out like the tail of a comet, and cut'

Van Buren's time and the figures of to-day

The result was cheering. In Van Buren's

in the total by a shaving under \$500,00). This one item has been multiplied by forty in sixty years of anxiety to make places for pap suckers and tax eaters. Good Enough Luck.

Washington Capital. The people who say that thirteen is a hoo-doo would do well to note the number of stripes in Old Glory.

A Warning. Philadelphia North American. Nevertheless, Weyler will be very care-